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DOCKET NO.  2685/5666	ANTICIPATED CLASSIFICATION OF THIS APPLICATION:		PRIOR APPLICATION  08/946,965	
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Address to:  
Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington D.C. 20231

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This is a request for filing a **continuation** application under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b) of pending prior application Serial No. **08/946,965**, filed on **October 8, 1997**, entitled **POTS/PACKET BRIDGE**

Enclosed are:

1. **32** sheets of specification, including **16** sheets of claims **1** sheet of abstract; and **4** sheets of drawings (**Figs. 1-3B**)).

The filing fee is calculated below::

	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA*	RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)
BASIC FEE				690.00
TOTAL CLAIMS	67      20 =	47	18.00	846.00
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	4      3 =	1	78.00	78.00
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT			260.00	
*Number extra must be zero or larger			TOTAL	\$1,614.00
If Applicant is a small entity under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9 and 1.27, then divide total fee by 2, and enter amount here.			SMALL ENTITY  TOTAL	

2. Copy of Declaration and Power of Attorney

3. Please charge the required application filing fee of **\$1,614.00** to the deposit account of **Kenyon & Kenyon**, deposit account number **11-0600**.

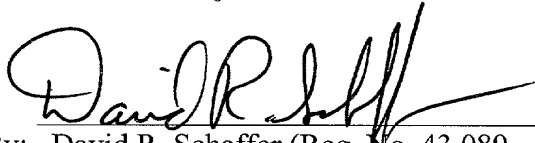
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4. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of the following fees, associated with this communication or arising during the pendency of this application, or to credit any overpayment to the deposit account of **Kenyon & Kenyon**, deposit account number **11-0600**:

- A. Any additional filing fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16;
- B. Any additional patent application processing fees under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17;
- C. Any additional patent issue fees under 37 C.F.R. § 1.18;
- D. Any additional document supply fees under 37 C.F.R. § 1.19;
- E. Any additional post-patent processing fees under 37 C.F.R. § 1.20; or
- F. Any additional miscellaneous fees under 37 C.F.R. § 1.21.

Dated: August 18, 2000

  
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## POTS/PACKET BRIDGE

### Technical Field

This invention relates to communications in general and, more particularly, to a way of bridging together the telephone network with a packet network.

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### Background of the Invention

#### **A. The POTS Network**

The Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) network, which has been in existence for over 100 years, is well  
10 designed and well engineered for the transmission and switching of 3 kHz voice calls. The POTS network is a real-time, low-latency, high reliability, moderate fidelity voice telephony network. It is not designed for, nor especially well suited for, other forms of  
15 communications, including wideband speech or audio, images, video, fax, and data. The POTS network is inherently "telephone" or "handset" oriented and is driven by the need of real-time voice telephony.

There are approximately 270 million users of the  
20 POTS network in the United States, making POTS access nearly ubiquitous throughout the US. On the other hand, the POTS network has high access costs, and for international calls, settlement costs.

#### **1. Voice and signaling circuits**

25 Today's POTS network includes a plurality of subnetworks. The two primary subnetworks are a circuit-switched voice subnetwork and an out-of-band signaling subnetwork. In addition, the POTS network includes

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other packet subnetworks used for operations and network management functions.

The POTS circuit-switched voice subnetwork includes voice-grade circuits that can carry voice signals or data at multiples of a basic 64 kilobits/second rate. The voice subnetwork includes a multiplicity of Service Switching Points (SSP) that are used to set up circuit-switched connections that carry voice traffic or data traffic (i.e., the "payload") on the POTS network. Each SSP may be a switch used by a Local Exchange Carrier (LEC), such as a 5ESS® switch (5E) made by Lucent, or a switch used by an InterExchange Carrier (IXC), such as a 4ESS® switch (4E) made by Lucent.

The POTS signaling subnetwork is itself a packet-switched network, denoted as Signaling System 7 (SS7). The SS7 signaling subnetwork carries digital information which assists in fast call setup and routing, as well as providing transaction capabilities using remote database interaction. The SS7 signaling subnetwork includes a series of paired components connected to an SSP. Typically, each of the paired components for the SS7 signaling subnetwork includes one or more Signal Transfer Points (STP) and one or more Service Control Points (SCP). Each STP and SCP provides, respectively, a router and a database used to implement call setup, call routing, call control and the logic (or programs) and related information functions used to provide advanced communications services over the POTS network. Details of STPs and SCPs, their operation, and how they interact with SSPs are well-understood by those skilled in the art.

The SS7 signaling subnetwork also includes a protocol (which, in turn, includes a series of sub-protocols). Thus, for example, under the SS7 protocol, it is possible to automatically transfer information about the calling party to the called party (i.e., the



Packet networks are especially well suited for sending stored data of various types, including messages, fax, speech, audio, video and still images, but are not well suited for sending real-time

- 5 communication signals such as real-time speech, audio, and video signals. Typically, one accesses a packet network through a client program executing on a personal computer (PC), and so packet networks are inherently "PC" oriented, and client/server driven.
- 10 Packet networks provide access to distributed databases and have excellent search capabilities.

- There are approximately 30 million users of packet networks in the US; this number of users is growing rapidly and will continue to do so over the next decade.
- 15 Today, the Internet (the largest and most renowned of the existing packet networks) connects over 4 million computers in some 140 countries. The Internet is implemented using a large variety of connections between those millions of computers. These interconnected
- 20 computers can support applications, such as electronic mail and the World Wide Web, which facilitate communications between persons across the U.S. or around the globe.

- Among the connections between computers typically
- 25 found on the Internet are routers. Routers serve to send packets along to their destination by examining packet headers to determine the destination address; routers often send packets to another router closer to the destination.

- 30 Access to the Internet may be obtained through a point of presence (POP), typically through a server connected to one of the networks that make up the Internet. A large company or business may establish a POP as its own direct connection to the Internet;
- 35 individuals or small businesses may typically access the Internet through a service provider which may provide a

POP for, potentially, a multitude of individuals and businesses.

5 The Internet's global and exponential growth is common knowledge today. The recent developments of browsers for World Wide Web interfaces and information navigation software, such as a multitude of Web search engines (such as, e.g., Lycos or Alta Vista), coupled with a continuously growing number of public access providers, are making the Internet a fundamental  
10 component of the information age, if not the information super highway itself. Users typically communicate over the Internet using a combination of hardware and software providing interconnectivity that is compatible with the standard, namely Transmission Control  
15 Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP).

Several alternate forms of communication have developed which utilize either the POTS network or packet networks (and sometimes both). For example, facsimile (fax) communication is now a commonplace  
20 option for transmitting copies of documents over the POTS network. Electronic messaging (e.g., e-mail) is a growing phenomenon for those who use a packet network, particularly the Internet, for communications. In addition, many companies today are using packet  
25 networks, locally or internally within the company, which are modeled in functionality based upon the Internet. These packet networks, denoted "intranets," are typically private networks owned or controlled by the company or corporate user. Packets are moved over  
30 intranets using the Internet Protocol (IP), and often the same software used in connection with the Internet (e.g., Web browsers) is also used in connection with intranets. Intranet networks are often established to connect to the Internet through a firewall (i.e., a  
35 hardware/software combination designed to restrict unauthorized access to the intranet from the outside

world).

As the Internet grows, more organizations are publishing information on a "site" on the World Wide Web (Web site). Furthermore, generally available and  
5 excellent search capabilities can locate a particular piece of information quickly from this globally-distributed database.

A World Wide Web site on the Internet typically resides on a computer known as a server, which is  
10 accessed through the Internet by a person (or a client) utilizing a computer, such as a PC. A Web site consists of one or more Web pages comprising scripts written in Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) and typically resides on a server compatible with HyperText Transport Protocol  
15 (HTTP, a protocol for interfacing with the Internet). Pages at a Web site are typically accessible and viewed by the person using the PC through software called a Web browser, which typically resides on the person's PC. A Web browser, such as the one by Netscape, interprets Web  
20 page HTML scripts to provide a graphical user interface that allows easy access to various services over the Internet. Equivalently, Web sites internal to and locatable over a corporate intranet may be set up and accessed in a like manner using the same or virtually  
25 the same software (e.g., a Web browser). Such Web sites internal to a corporate intranet are typically HTTP compatible and addressable using Uniform Resource Locator (URL) techniques, and contain Web pages comprising HTML scripts.

30 Persons may browse the World Wide Web for virtually any kind of information, including information having content derived from one or more media, such as words, sounds or images. Increasingly, businesses are establishing Web sites as a means of providing  
35 information to and attracting potential customers, and Web sites are emerging as a means of transacting



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multimedia PC with the same or equivalent functionality. Although the basic idea is feasible, the resulting real-time voice communications experience is of low quality, albeit at low cost. Some of the drawbacks are:

- 5       • long transmission delays (due to packet size, packet buffering, packet overheads and routing delays)
- lost and delayed packets (due to network congestion)
- 10     • poor quality of the coded voice (due to the use of low complexity speech coders)
- difficulty of finding the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the person at the destination
- need to call people who did not have access to
- 15     the packet network

Several improvements in these areas have been made since the initial introduction of packet telephony, and others have been suggested (e.g., reservation protocols such as RSVP).

## 20       2.    *HOHO Servers*

As packet telephony grew in popularity, the need to call people who did not have access to the packet network led to the creation of Hop-on Hop-Off (HOHO) servers. The development of Hop-on Hop-Off servers

25   provided a mechanism for PC-initiated telephone calls on a packet network to connect with the POTS network and terminate at a customer's telephone handset or vice-versa. The HOHO or server brings the packet network and POTS network together at a common gateway interface,

30   which bi-directionally converts IP packets into voice and signaling information, such as the sequence of messages used to set up, bridge, and tear down calls. In this way, voice communication is established across the packet and POTS networks.

## 35       3.    *Call Center-based telephony*

Another recent development in linking together the

POTS and packet networks is the call center-based system developed by Genesys Telecommunications Laboratories, among others. In a typical call center-based scenario, a customer finds a product/service, while browsing the Web, for which more information is desired. If the particular product/service provider maintains both a Web server and a call center, the customer, along with the Web connection, can be linked to a call center representative in the following way. The customer is asked to click on a button on the PC screen which requests customer information (e.g. home telephone number, name, etc.). The Web server passes the information to the database server in the call center system, which initiates a POTS call to the customer and connects the call to a call center representative. At the same time, the Web page that the customer is looking at may be passed to the call center representative, along with side information such as the length of time that the customer has been looking at the page, the previous pages which have been looked at, etc. In this manner, the customer maintains a voice connection to the call center representative, as well as synchronization between what the call center representative sees on the PC screen and what the customer sees on the PC screen.

While the systems described above provide some limited usefulness for individualized applications, none of these systems provide a comprehensive means for combining the POTS network and a packet network (such as the Internet) in a way that takes full advantage of the signaling and real-time signal processing capabilities present in the POTS network. For example, current packet telephony systems do not take advantage of the SS7 signaling subnetwork and protocols to assist call setup and routing. Further, none of the current systems that enable packet telephony using a POTS telephone connection at one or both ends have the capability to

intelligently make switching or routing decisions between the POTS network and packet network based upon considerations such as desired quality, time, cost, bandwidth or other considerations.

- 5       What is desired is a way to combine the POTS network and a packet network, taking full advantage of the signaling capabilities present in the POTS network as well as the addressing capabilities inherent in a packet network, to seamlessly combine the networks for  
10 flexible and optimal communications based upon considerations such as desired quality, time, cost or bandwidth.

Summary of the Invention

- 15       The present invention provides a way of bridging the POTS network and a packet network, such as the Internet, using a system of access objects that provide the interfacing and functionality for exchanging address and payload information with the packet network, and for  
20 exchanging payload information with the payload subnetwork and signaling information with the signaling subnetwork of the POTS network. The system includes a communications management object that coordinates the transfer of information between the POTS network and the  
25 packet network; a payload object that transfers payload information between the system and the payload subnetwork of the first communications network; a signaling object that transfers signaling information between the system and the signaling subnetwork of the  
30 first communications network in accordance with a signaling protocol associated with the signaling subnetwork; and a packet object that transfers payload and address information between the system and the second communications network in accordance with a  
35 communications protocol associated with the second communications network. In an alternative embodiment, a

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plurality of payload, signaling and packet objects may be utilized to provide a scalable system.

**Brief Description of the Drawings**

5        FIG. 1 is a diagram showing the relationship of the POTS network, a packet network (such as the Internet or an intranet) and the POTS/Packet Bridge of the present invention.

10       FIG. 2A shows an exemplary architecture for the POTS/Packet Bridge system of the present invention.

FIG. 2B shows an alternative scalable architecture for the POTS/Packet Bridge of the present invention.

15       FIG. 3A demonstrates one example of intelligent communications management in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 3B demonstrates another example of intelligent communications management in accordance with the present invention.

20       **Detailed Description**

25       The present invention is directed to a POTS-packet bridging device that combines the POTS network and a packet network (such as, e.g., the Internet or an intranet) in a way that takes full advantage of the signaling capabilities present in the POTS network as well as the addressing capabilities inherent in a packet network. The bridging device of the present invention will be referred to herein as the "POTS/Packet Bridge" and is intended to seamlessly combine the POTS network and a packet network for flexible and optimal communications based upon considerations such as desired quality, time, cost or bandwidth. Further, the POTS/Packet Bridge will enable customers to easily invoke enhancements to POTS services such as messaging and mobility, by using point-and-click interfaces on their PC's to open up a range of services that is

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broader than that enabled by a simple telephone interface. Additionally, users having only a telephone could gain access to information from databases, formerly available only on the packet network, through  
5 emerging text-to-speech and voice recognition network interfaces. Moreover, new services combining the simultaneous delivery of multimedia content to a PC and real-time communications (e.g. voice, audio, video) over  
10 POTS and packet networks using the POTS/Packet Bridge of the present invention.

The POTS/Packet Bridge described herein exploits the outstanding strengths of the both of its network constituents, e.g.:

- 15 • The POTS network provides low-latency, high reliability, moderate fidelity real-time voice/data telephony;
- The packet network transmits data of all types and provides point-and-click access to distributed  
20 databases with excellent search capabilities.

In accordance with the present invention, the POTS/Packet Bridge has several important attributes:

- 25 • The POTS/Packet bridge interconnects with the existing POTS and packet networks, which remain essentially intact, while leveraging the outstanding strengths of each network
- Through the POTS/Packet Bridge, each network can be used to control the other in a synergistic way, so as to allow flexible communications which can be  
30 optimized for quality of service, time, cost, etc.
- The POTS/Packet bridge will enable delivery of a broad set of new multimedia services which provide significant improvements in ease-of-use, convenience, ubiquity, quality of service, etc.

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The POTS/Packet Bridge of the present invention

comprises a new network element to bridge the POTS network with a packet network, such as the Internet. FIG. 1 is a diagram showing the relationship of the POTS network, a packet network (such as the Internet or an intranet) and the POTS/Packet Bridge of the present invention. Interconnection of the POTS network and a packet network using the POTS/Packet Bridge of the present invention will now be described with reference to FIG. 1, in the context of two potential users. The first user 100 has a telephone 101 for engaging in voice-grade communications (voice or data) over POTS network 110 utilizing telephone connection 102, which may be accomplished typically through an area LEC or other means customary for establishing a connection with the POTS network. User 100 also has a multimedia PC 103 for interacting with packet network 120, which may be any one of a number of exemplary packet networks such as the Internet or another packet network used for data communications. User 100 may establish a TCP/IP-compatible connection 104 with packet network 120 using any one of a number of known methods for connecting a PC to a packet network, including use of a modem to dial into a service provider, e.g. an Internet service provider, such as AT & T WorldNet™, or through a local area network (LAN) linked to the packet network.

POTS network 110 is comprised of voice-grade circuit switched subnetwork 111 for carrying voice signals, and signaling subnetwork 112, depicted in FIG. 1 as the SS7 signaling subnetwork.

A second user 130 is depicted in FIG. 1 having a telephone 131 and multimedia PC 132. User 130 may engage in voice-grade communications (voice or data) over POTS network 110 utilizing telephone connection 133, and in packet communications using TCP/IP-compatible connection 134. Those skilled in the art will recognize that a user (such as user 100 or user

130) may, alternatively, establish a connection to the packet network through a Web server which may host a Web site associated with the user.

Those skilled in the art will understand that in reality there are millions of individual and business users having interconnections with the POTS network and a packet network (such as the Internet), and will further appreciate that the two users shown in FIG. 1 are for purposes of example only and that the advantages of the present invention are maintained with individual or business users having a variety of communications configurations.

POTS/Packet Bridge 140 is interconnected with both POTS network 110 and packet network 120. Communication through packet network 120 is obtained via one or more TCP/IP connections, one such TCP/IP connection being shown illustratively as 141. POTS/Packet Bridge 140 is also connected to POTS network through one or more connections carrying voice grade signals. Methods for connecting POTS voice grade signals to the POTS/Packet Bridge in accordance with the intent of the present invention will be evident to those skilled in the art.

POTS/Packet Bridge 140 is also connected to POTS signaling subnetwork 112 through connection 144. POTS/Packet Bridge 140 includes an interface compatible with the signaling subnetwork. For purposes of maintaining the security of the signaling subnetwork, POTS/Packet Bridge 140 may include a firewall isolating it from signaling subnetwork 112.

Optionally, the POTS/Packet Bridge may also have connections to POTS network management and billing functions. This may be accomplished by adding so-called operations, administration, maintenance and provisioning (OAM&P) functionality to the POTS/Packet Bridge. Methods for providing OAM&P functionality are well-known to those skilled in the art.



Basic Architecture

An exemplary architecture for the POTS/Packet Bridge system of the present invention used for interconnecting the POTS network and a packet network (such as the Internet or an intranet) will now be described with reference to FIG. 2A (reference numbers in FIG. 2A beginning with a '1' correspond to like-numbered references in FIG. 1).

As shown in FIG. 2A, POTS/Packet Bridge 140 is comprised of a set of communications-related access objects which communicate over a communications path 220, including one or more POTS payload objects 201, one or more POTS signaling objects 202, and one or more packet interface objects 203; and a communications management object 204. Additionally, POTS/Packet Bridge 140 may include other optional objects, such as one or more application databases 205, and one or more application resource objects 206.

The POTS/Packet Bridge described with reference to FIG. 2A may be implemented using a computer-based object-oriented communications platform having object-oriented communications functions useful for interfacing with a communications network, such as the POTS network. Illustratively, one such object-oriented communications platform is the AT&T Information Services Platform (ISP). The ISP platform utilizes a software layer called SP middleware, which is a middleware package developed by Amteva Technologies. This software layer is a multimedia, network object-based, open, enhanced-services software platform having reusable network object modules to provide the basis for developing open, modular network subscriber services. Further information about this software layer for ISP may be found in the following manuals published by Amteva: "Developing Applications with APIs," "Profile Object API Reference," "Telecom Object API Reference,"

and "SP Administrator's Guide." Additional information about the SP middleware may also be found in SP product brochures published by Amteva in 1996, as well as in an online article "SP Architecture White Paper," published  
5 at the Amteva Web site (the online article is currently located at the following URL:

<http://www.amteva.com/amteva/html/sparch.htm>) .

Alternatively, the POTS/Packet Bridge system of the  
10 invention described herein may be implemented using computer-based hardware and conventional programming techniques along with any hardware necessary for implementing the appropriate interfaces with the POTS network and the packet network, and in other ways  
15 evident to those skilled in the art.

Thus, any one or more objects as described herein may be implemented using a computer-based object-oriented communications platform having object-oriented communications functions, or on a single computer-based  
20 platform, such as on a board or in a server having the appropriate interfacing, or in a set of such platforms. Furthermore, those skilled in the art will recognize that the objects described herein may include or be implemented as part of a computer-based system having  
25 functionality for handling communications, such as a gateway.

Illustratively, then, an object utilized in the present invention, such as the communications management object, may comprise a computer program stored on a  
30 computer-readable medium such that the program, when executed by a computer (or processor), causes the object to interact with one or more networks and/or another object to accomplish its function. Those functions for the various objects are described below.

35 The objects and databases included in POTS/Packet Bridge 140 may be linked or coupled together through

communications path 220. Communications path 220 may include any one of a number of known ways for interconnecting computer-based objects, such as, e.g., through a common bus within a platform, or a network, such as a packet network. Implementation of communications path 220 may include, e.g., an intranet, a Local Area Network (LAN), an ATM network, an Ethernet network, a frame relay network, etc.

In accordance with the present invention, POTS/Packet Bridge 140 is interconnected with the voice/data subnetwork of POTS network 110 (which comprises a network of switched voice-grade circuits 111 and signaling subnetwork 112) using the above-referenced communications objects as described below. As shown in FIG. 2A, voice subnetwork 111 for POTS network 110 includes one or more SSPs 211 (for illustrative purposes, two SSPs are shown). POTS/Packet Bridge 140 uses POTS payload object 201 to interface with SSP 211 over a communications link 212 and provide access to payload information (i.e., voice/data traffic) residing on the POTS network. That is, payload object 201 transfers information between the POTS/Packet Bridge and the payload subnetwork of the POTS network. Implementation of payload object 201 may, as discussed more generally above, be implemented, e.g., using a computer program stored on a computer-readable medium, such that the program, when executed by a computer (or processor), would cause the payload object to interact with SSP 211 in order to obtain access to payload information from the POTS network and to send payload information to the POTS network.

POTS payload object 201 would include the necessary interfaces and follow the appropriate POTS circuit protocols to enable communications with an SSP 211. Interfaces and protocols for communicating with POTS circuit switches are well-known to those skilled in the

art (e.g., the AT&T ISP platform includes one or more objects for handling these functions). For example, payload object 201 may include an interface and logic appropriate for sending to or receiving from voice subnetwork 111 dual tone multifrequency (DTMF) digits. As another example, payload object 201 may include an interface and logic appropriate for sending to or receiving from voice subnetwork 111 facsimile transmissions.

10       Payload object 201 may also include or be accompanied by a firewall or other means of security to protect the integrity of voice subnetwork 111 and/or of the POTS/Packet Bridge. Means for implementing a communications firewall are well-known to those skilled  
15 in the art.

          In accordance with the present invention, POTS/Packet Bridge 140 also includes connections to the signaling subnetwork 112 of POTS network 110. POTS signaling subnetwork 112 includes one or more paired  
20 components 215 connected to an SSP. Each paired component includes an STP 216 and an SCP 217. A connection between POTS/Packet Bridge 140 and a paired signaling component 215 is implemented through POTS signaling object 202 via communications link 213 to  
25 paired signaling component 215. Signaling object 202 contains the signaling interface and logic appropriate for following the protocol (e.g., the SS7 protocol for the SS7 signaling subnetwork) necessary for communicating with signaling subnetwork 112. That is,  
30 signaling object 202 transfers information between the POTS/Packet bridge and the SS7 signaling subnetwork by translating information sent to or received from the signaling subnetwork of the POTS network in accordance with the SS7 signaling protocol associated with the  
35 signaling subnetwork. In addition, because POTS signaling subnetwork 112 is typically maintained as a

highly secure network, signaling object 202 may advantageously include or be accompanied by a firewall or other means of security to protect the integrity of POTS signaling subnetwork 112 and/or of the POTS/Packet  
5 Bridge.

POTS/Packet Bridge 140 is interconnected to packet network 120 through a TCP/IP-compatible connection or communications link 222 between packet object 203 and POP 221 for packet network 120 (illustratively shown in  
10 FIG. 2A are two POPS 221 with router 223 for routing messages between them). Each packet object 203 is a resource having logic to handle packetization, i.e., the merger of address information and voice/data traffic (i.e., payload) into IP packets (i.e., containing an  
15 address in the packet header and data payload) suitable for transmission over a TCP/IP-compatible communications link. Packet object 203 also handles depacketization, i.e., the conversion of IP packets (i.e., address information, contained in packet headers, and packet  
20 data payload) into address information and voice/data traffic (i.e., the message or payload). That is, packet object 203 transfers information between the POTS/Packet Bridge and the packet network by translating payload information and address information sent to or received  
25 from the packet network in accordance with the TCP/IP communications protocol associated with the packet network.

Packet object 203 also provides the interfacing between POTS/Packet Bridge 140 and packet network 120.  
30 In addition, packet object 203 may also provide Web interfacing (thus, e.g., packet object 203 may be a proxy for an HTTP server).

Further, packet network 120 may have varying degrees of security, and thus packet object 203 may  
35 include or be accompanied by a firewall or other means of security to protect the integrity of packet network

120 and/or of the POTS/Packet Bridge.

Optionally, signal processing capability for processing the payload information, such as converting the format of the payload (i.e., media conversion; one example being text to speech or vice versa), or performing compression or enhancement of the payload information, could be included in payload object 201, or in packet object 203. Alternatively, as described below, such functionality could be provided in a separate applications resource object 206. Techniques for format conversion, compression and enhancement are well known to those skilled in the art.

Communications management object 204 provides the overall system management for the POTS/Packet Bridge. Communications management object 204 also coordinates the transfer of information between POTS network 110 and packet network 120, such as scheduling and controlling setup, tear down, switching, bridging, routing and redirection for calls initiated on either the POTS or packet network of communications between and among POTS network 110 and packet network 120. OAM&P functions may be provided to the POTS/Packet Bridge through communications management object 204.

The combination of one or more payload objects 201, one or more signaling objects 202, one or more packet objects 203 and a communications management object 204 enables the POTS/Packet Bridge of the present invention to control the flow of signaling and addressing information, and voice/data signals between POTS network 110 and packet network 120. This includes, e.g., passing communications between POTS network 110 and packet network 120 via the capability for a traditional POTS communication to hop-on to the packet network and be delivered as a packet communication, and the capability a packetized communication to hop-off to the POTS network and be delivered as a traditional POTS

communication.

In addition to the objects described above, additional objects may be provided on an optional basis to provide applications support. Optional application  
5 database object 205 may be linked to the other elements of the POTS/Packet Bridge via communications path 220, to provide POTS/Packet bridge 140 with a data set that can support a variety of service applications making use of the POTS/Packet Bridge. One example of an  
10 application database object 205 is an active user registry database (AUR) that stores communications contact information about users, which may include telephone numbers, facsimile (FAX) numbers, mobile telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, etc. An AUR  
15 database object may also include a set of user profiles together with preferred communications options (i.e., ways of being reached) dependent upon factors such as, e.g., time-of-day, day-of-week, or the identity of the person trying to initiate the communication.

In addition to the basic addressing, routing, payload handling and communications management functions described above, POTS/Packet Bridge 140 may also include one or more optional application resource objects 206  
20 linked to the other elements of the POTS/Packet Bridge via communications path 220. In accordance with the present invention, application resource objects 206 may provide a wide range of resources for communications  
25 services, such as media conversion (e.g., text-to-speech, automatic speech recognition), messaging, Web interaction, and accompanying service logic which links these elements to provide enhanced services.  
30 Applications resource object 206 may, alternatively, include the capability of performing compression or enhancement of payload information. Thus, e.g., an  
35 application resource object 206 may comprise a universal messaging node that integrates various types of messages

including e-mail, fax, voice mail, video mail, etc., and provides access via either the POTS or the packet network to all messages.

5 Scalable Architecture

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, a scalable architecture for the POTS/Packet Bridge of the present invention used for interconnecting the POTS network and a packet network will now be  
10 described with reference to FIG. 2B (reference numbers in FIG. 2B beginning with a '1' correspond to like-numbered references in FIG. 1). As is the case with the embodiment of the POTS/Packet Bridge in FIG. 2A, the architecture described with reference to FIG. 2B may be  
15 implemented in a variety of ways as described above. For example, the embodiment in FIG. 2B may be implemented by using a computer-based object-oriented communications platform, such as the AT & T Information Services Platform (ISP), having object-oriented  
20 communications functions useful for interfacing with the POTS network. Other ways of implementing the embodiment of the POTS/Packet Bridge of the invention described herein will be evident to those skilled in the art.

Depicted in FIG. 2B are voice subnetwork 111 of  
25 POTS network 110, having a multiplicity of SSPs 211; signaling subnetwork (SS7) 112 of POTS network 110 having a multiplicity of signaling components 215 (illustratively, only are shown in FIG. 2B; and packet network 120 having a multiplicity of POPS.  
30 Illustratively, only six SSPs, three paired signaling components 215 and four POPS 221 are shown in FIG. 2B (routers have been omitted); typically, the POTS network would have many more SSPs, the SS7 subnetwork would have many more paired signaling components, and there would  
35 be many more POPS associated with the Internet. The number or percentage of SSPs 211, signaling components



215 and POPs 221 that may be associated with the POTS and packet networks is not important.

POTS/Packet Bridge 140 can be used to achieve scalability -- that is, to enable servicing of a wide  
5 range of users, from hundreds to millions -- by replicating the access objects of the POTS/Packet Bridge described above with reference to FIG. 2A. Replication of access objects may be done in a way such that access  
10 objects are matched up (i.e., paired with or placed in the vicinity of) the respective access points of the POTS network (i.e., the SSPs 211 and the signaling components 215) and packet network (i.e., POPs 221). Thus, as illustratively shown in FIG. 2B, a separate  
15 payload object 201 is paired with each of the six SSPs 211, such that POTS/Packet Bridge 140 has access to and can communicate with voice subnetwork 111 through any one of the six SSPs 211. Similarly, as illustratively shown in FIG. 2B, a separate signaling object 202 is  
20 paired with each of the three signaling components 215, such that POTS/Packet Bridge 140 has access to and can interact with signaling subnetwork 112 through any one of the three signaling components 215; and a separate packet object 203 is paired with each POP 221, such that  
25 POTS/Packet Bridge 140 has access to and can communicate with packet network 120 through any one of the four POPs 221.

POTS/Packet Bridge 140 may in addition achieve scalability in a geographic sense through use of a network for communications path 220, such as, e.g., a  
30 packet network, that permits ease of communication between the access objects and the other objects of POTS/Packet Bridge 140 that may be distributed over a wide area -- indeed, covering virtually any geographic area desired. Thus, access objects such as payload  
35 objects 201, signal objects 202 and packet objects may be spread across a geographic area and even placed

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- initiation of POTS conference calls
- POTS messaging services
- mobility manager/personal assistant preferences
- call scheduling for calls to service bureaus and help lines
- remote medical services
- improved customer care
- maintenance help lines
- seat reservation services with views from selected seats
- purchasing services/enhanced catalog ordering
- confirmation of orders/order tracking.

Several important advancements in communications services are enabled with the POTS/Packet Bridge. One of the key advancements is in intelligent communications management.

#### 1. *Intelligent Communications Management*

Using the POTS/Packet Bridge, intelligent communications management services are enabled that incorporate programmed intelligence to direct the manner in which inbound or outbound calls are managed. Applications in this category may include outbound predictive dialers, automatic incoming call routing (using ANI and DNIS information), and call scheduling. Further, the POTS/Packet Bridge may be used to make dynamic switching and routing decisions between the POTS network and the packet network based upon desired quality, time, cost and other considerations, such as bandwidth. Further, the POTS/Packet Bridge can be used to set-up a conference call with the convenience of a point-and click PC interface; the teleconference can be bridged among participants in both the POTS network and the packet network.

FIG. 3A provides an example of intelligent communications management in accordance with the present invention. In response to a requested communication

5 e.g., security, quality of service, cost or user  
preference (such as a preferred communications mode for  
contacting another, e.g. voice contact, or a preferred  
mode for being contacted by another, e.g., by  
messaging). At step 303, the POTS/Packet Bridge obtains  
10 traffic conditions of the POTS network and the packet  
network, such as, e.g., by monitoring switch traffic or  
querying routers. At step 304, the POTS/Packet Bridge  
determines from the traffic conditions and from the  
desired characteristic(s) associated with the requested  
15 communication whether to route the communication to the  
POTS network or to the packet network.

Routing decisions, i.e., deciding to which SSP or POP  
25 the communication should be routed, may be made based  
upon cost, traffic, user preferences, or a combination  
of these. User preferences (e.g., for the calling party  
or the called party) may, as discussed above, be  
included in an optional AUR database or, alternatively,  
30 in another database accessible through the POTS network  
or the packet network.

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receive personal attention, and coordinated or shared visual communications assists clear communication of complicated concepts.

5 In accordance with the POTS/Packet Bridge of the present invention, applications can be created where personal interaction over the telephone can be supplemented by information available on the Web or locally within the PC, e.g., graphics, text, images, data files, etc. For example, the POTS/Packet Bridge  
10 enables a small business representative on the Internet to complement telephone sales with interactive multimedia (e.g., images, video, audio), thereby providing the prospective customer with personal attention and more-relevant information to encourage the  
15 sale. This capability may be provided through interconnectivity of the POTS and packet networks via the POTS/Packet Bridge, without the need for an elaborate and expensive Call Center. To illustrate, consider a scenario in which a buyer searches the Web  
20 for information concerning a desired product. The search leads to a seller's Web page which contains information (e.g., specs, pictures) for the entire product line. The buyer is uncertain about which model would best suit his/her needs. By clicking a "call-me  
25 back" button, the buyer instantly receives a phone call from the seller's sales force. The salesperson is able to interact directly with the prospective buyer and, using the power of the POTS/Packet Bridge, to send specific Web pages to the buyer's PC while providing  
30 personal guidance to encourage the sale. The buyer's IP address may be preserved through the buyer's Web interaction with the seller's Web site, or the Active User Registry (AUR) could be used to obtain an IP address for the buyer's PC.

35 There are several alternatives to the above scenario. For instance, a voice call could be initiated

by the buyer to place an order. As the order progresses, an agent of the seller may send graphics (or video) to the buyer's PC to illustrate certain features of the product. If the buyer is not logged onto a PC, 5 the seller's information could be directed to the buyer's multimedia mailbox (for later retrieval) by invoking the Universal Messaging capability of the POTS/Packet bridge.

In addition to the sales interaction just 10 described, other multimedia enhanced voice services that the POTS/Packet Bridge supports include:

- document conferencing (e.g., voice over POTS and document editing over packet)
- remote medical services (e.g., patient X-ray image 15 viewing and simultaneous telephone consultation)
- improved customer care (e.g., caller ID automatically triggers a screen to display customer account information; Web page "shadowing")
- maintenance help lines (e.g., user manuals, 20 schematics sent by consultant)
- ticket reservation services (with virtual viewing to help select seats)
- purchasing services and enhanced catalog ordering (salesperson can "push" Web content to help make a 25 sale)

### 3. *Universal Multimedia Mailbox*

The POTS/Packet Bridge can offer a more convenient and full-featured access to a user's universal mailbox 30 by leveraging the multimedia nature of the Internet. While universal mailbox services typically rely on a graphical user interface (e.g., Microsoft Exchange) or a telephone interface (e.g., AUDIX®), a universal mailbox service enhances productivity by consolidating several 35 communications points. The architecture shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B enables a powerful universal messaging

service. For example, clickable hypertext links to messages allow retrieval of e-mail, voice mail, or fax messages from any computer while preserving the multimedia content of the original object (e.g., audio, 5 images, recorded voice). That is, e-mail, voice mail, or fax messages may be stored in different sites and accessed or retrieved via links when desired. The multimedia mailbox could be used to schedule the delivery and storage of audio and video content which 10 has been requested by the user from either the Internet or from a telephone.

When telephone access is more convenient (e.g. on-the-road), interactive voice response capabilities along with media conversion (e.g., text-to-speech conversion) 15 could be invoked, allowing, e.g., remote users to have e-mail (as well as the textual portions of fax documents) read over the phone using text-to-speech technology. Active messages may allow the user to interact with a message and return simple or complex 20 responses (e.g. delayed flight information). Further, message "objects" can be stored, printed, forwarded, etc. using a variety of well-developed methods.

Messages can be retrieved by any access (POTS network or packet network) to the message store (i.e., 25 the message repository). The message transmission can go through the POTS/Packet Bridge to move the message or to perform media conversion of the message format (e.g., text to speech or fax to speech). If the message client is on the same network as the message store, no access 30 to the bridge is normally needed, unless media conversion is required. However, if the message client is not on the same network as the message store, then the POTS/Packet Bridge of the present invention can be utilized to move the message to the appropriate network, 35 and, optionally, to perform media conversion.

Other Universal Multimedia Mailbox services



include:

- audio/video 'on demand' for instantaneous viewing and/or storage (e.g., music and video retrieval)
- announcements, news and pre-scheduled information delivery

#### 4. *Universal Information Access and Transaction Processing*

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10 The POTS/Packet Bridge enables an enhanced IVR capability in which callers can retrieve information from a Web-based server using the telephone as an input/output device. Using the POTS/Packet Bridge to create an integrated network enables play back of audio files or synthesized speech over the caller's phone, or  
15 sending of a fax. As an example, a telephone may be used in conjunction with the POTS/Packet Bridge for convenient access to an Internet Web server to retrieve information which is immediately "read" over the POTS network by playing a sound file. In addition, a user  
20 can select pieces of information (e.g., certain Web pages from a site) to be delivered to a multimedia device (such as a PC) or to a multimedia mailbox. The AUR could be used to determine the user's IP address.

25 Further, by converting HTML-like commands into audio server requests, use of a language such as the Phone Markup Language (PML) permits Internet content to be accessed from a POTS phone. By including optional PML interpreters as part of the POTS/Packet Bridge, IVR applications can be written with the ease of generating  
30 a personal home page. Additional Universal Information Access and Transaction Processing services include:

- Phone Markup Language applications (e.g., banking, sales information, stock prices, weather, etc.)
- Confirmation of orders and tracking (with access by  
35 phone or PC, scheduled delivery of requested information to a multimedia mailbox or on-line PC).

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What is Claimed is:

1           1.    A system for bridging a first communications  
2 network having a payload subnetwork and a signaling  
3 subnetwork with a second communications network that is  
4 packet-switched, comprising:  
5               a.   a communications management object that  
6 coordinates the transfer of information between the  
7 first communications network and the second  
8 communications network;  
9               b.   a payload object linked to the  
10 communications management object, wherein said payload  
11 object transfers payload information between the system  
12 and the payload subnetwork of the first communications  
13 network;  
14               c.   a signaling object linked to the  
15 communications management object, wherein said signaling  
16 object transfers signaling information between the  
17 system and the signaling subnetwork of the first  
18 communications network in accordance with a signaling  
19 protocol associated with the signaling subnetwork; and  
20               d.   a packet object linked to the  
21 communications management object, wherein said packet  
22 object transfers payload and address information between  
23 the system and the second communications network in  
24 accordance with a communications protocol associated  
25 with the second communications network.

1           2.    The system according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 payload object may be linked to a plurality of access  
3 points contained within the payload subnetwork of the  
4 first communications network.

1           3.    The system according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 signaling object may be linked to a plurality of access  
3 points contained within the signaling subnetwork of the

4 first communications network.

1 4. The system according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 packet object may be linked to a plurality of access  
3 points contained within the second communications  
4 network.

1 5. The system according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 communications management object coordinates the  
3 transfer of information between the first communications  
4 network and the second communications network by  
5 initiating at least one of the tasks of communications  
6 session setup, communications session tear down,  
7 bridging of two communications requests or routing of a  
8 communications to a communications access point in one  
9 of the first communications network or the second  
10 communications network.

1 6. The system according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 communications management object further coordinates the  
3 handling of operations, administration, maintenance and  
4 provisioning functions.

1 7. The system according to claim 1, further  
2 comprising an application resource object that  
3 coordinates the handling of operations, administration,  
4 maintenance and provisioning functions.

1 8. The system according to claim 1, further  
2 including an application database, said database  
3 comprising communications contact information for a  
4 plurality of users.

1 9. The system according to claim 8, wherein the  
2 application database further comprises a set of user  
3 profiles including a user's preferred communications

[illegible]

5 which the communication is to be routed, a cost of  
6 routing the communication, or a user's preferred  
7 communications mode for having communications contact  
8 established with another

1 15. The system according to claim 13, wherein the  
2 communications management object coordinates a transfer  
3 of information between the first communications network  
4 and the second communications network by causing the  
5 system to further perform the tasks of:

6 e. selecting an access point of the  
7 determined network to which the communication is to be  
8 routed; and

9 f. initiating the routing of the  
10 communication to the selected access point for the  
11 determined network.

1 16. The system according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 communications management object coordinates a transfer  
3 of information between the first communications network  
4 and the second communications network by causing the  
5 system to perform at least one of the tasks of:

6 a. initiating a communications contact in  
7 response to a user clicking a hypertext link;

8 b. sending a message to a user requesting a  
9 return communications contact;

10 c. scheduling a time to initiate a  
11 communications contact between two users;

12 d. initiating a sequence of communications  
13 contacts until the party to be contacted is reached; and

14 e. directing a communications contact  
15 addressed to a user to a mailbox.

1 17. The system according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 communications management object coordinates a transfer  
3 of information between the first communications network

4 and the second communications network by causing the  
5 system to route a communication based upon at least one  
6 of a desired quality of service for the communication, a  
7 time during which the communication is to be routed, a  
8 cost of routing the communication, or a user's preferred  
9 communications mode for having communications contact  
10 established with another.

1 18. The system according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 communications management object coordinates a transfer  
3 of information between the first communications network  
4 and the second communications network by causing the  
5 system to bridge a communications session between two  
6 users such that information is transferred between the  
7 users over each of the first communications network and  
8 the second communications network.

1 19. The system according to claim 1, further  
2 comprising an application resource object that  
3 coordinates the handling of multimedia-enhanced voice  
4 communications.

1 20. The system according to claim 19, wherein the  
2 handling of multimedia-enhanced voice communications  
3 includes receiving voice information over the first  
4 communications network and information other than voice  
5 information over the second communications network.

1 21. The system according to claim 20, wherein the  
2 information other than voice information received over  
3 the second communications network is directed to a  
4 multimedia mailbox.

1 22. The system according to claim 1, further  
2 comprising an application resource object that  
3 coordinates the task of universal messaging, said task

1        23. The system according to claim 22, wherein the  
2 task of universal messaging further includes the  
3 conversion of the content of messages from one format to  
4 another.

1        25. The system according to claim 22, wherein the  
2 task of universal messaging further includes initiating  
3 a return message in response to a user clicking a  
4 hypertext link.

4           a.    retrieving at least one of a stored  
5 e-mail message, a stored voice mail message, or a stored  
6 facsimile message, wherein the stored e-mail message,  
7 the stored voice mail message, and the stored facsimile  
8 message may be stored in different sites;

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11      c.   storing a message;
12      d.   printing a message; and
13      e.   forwarding a message.

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- 38 -



5 system that facilitates retrieval of a text-based  
6 message using a telephone.

1 28. The system according to claim 1, wherein  
2 information is retrieved from a Web-based server  
3 accessible over the second communications network using  
4 a telephone linked to the system through the first  
5 communications network.

1 29. The system according to claim 28, wherein the  
2 information retrieved from a Web-based server is  
3 directed by the system to at least one of a multimedia  
4 device or a multimedia mailbox.

1 30. The system according to claim 28, wherein the  
2 information retrieved from a Web-based server is  
3 converted from one format to another.

1 31. A system for bridging a first communications  
2 network having a payload subnetwork and a signaling  
3 subnetwork with a second communications network that is  
4 packet-switched, comprising:

5 a. a communications management object that  
6 coordinates the transfer of information between the  
7 first communications network and the second  
8 communications network;

9 b. a plurality of payload objects linked to  
10 the communications management object, wherein each  
11 payload object transfers payload information between the  
12 system and the payload subnetwork of the first  
13 communications network;

14 c. a plurality of signaling objects linked  
15 to the communications management object, wherein each  
16 signaling object transfers signaling information between  
17 the system and the signaling subnetwork of the first  
18 communications network in accordance with a signaling

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GOLDMAN 2-37-1-3

19 protocol associated with the signaling subnetwork; and  
20 d. a plurality of packet objects linked to  
21 the communications management object, wherein each  
22 packet object transfers payload and address information  
23 between the system and the second communications network  
24 in accordance with a communications protocol associated  
25 with the second communications network.

1 32. The system according to claim 31, further  
2 comprising a network for linking the plurality of  
3 payload objects, the plurality of signaling objects and  
4 the plurality of packet objects to the communications  
5 management object.

1 33. The system according to claim 31, wherein the  
2 physical locations of the plurality of payload objects,  
3 the plurality of signaling objects and the plurality of  
4 packet objects are spread across a geographic area.

1 34. The system according to claim 31, wherein at  
2 least one of the plurality of payload objects may be  
3 linked to a plurality of access points contained within  
4 the payload subnetwork of the first communications  
5 network.

1 35. The system according to claim 31, wherein at  
2 least one of the plurality of signaling objects may be  
3 linked to a plurality of access points contained within  
4 the signaling subnetwork of the first communications  
5 network.

1 36. The system according to claim 31, wherein at  
2 least one of the plurality of packet objects may be  
3 linked to a plurality of access points contained within  
4 the second communications network.

1           37. A method of bridging a first communications  
2 network having a payload subnetwork and a signaling  
3 subnetwork with a second communications network that is  
4 packet-switched, comprising the steps of:  
5           a. establishing a first communications link  
6 to the payload subnetwork of the first communications  
7 network for communicating payload information;  
8           b. establishing a second communications link  
9 to the signaling subnetwork of the first communications  
10 network for communicating signaling information in  
11 accordance with a signaling protocol associated with the  
12 signaling subnetwork;  
13           c. establishing a third communications link  
14 to the second communications network for communicating  
15 information in accordance with a communications protocol  
16 associated with the second communications network; and  
17           d. coordinating the transfer of information  
18 between the first communications network and the second  
19 communications network using the first communications  
20 link, the second communications link and the third  
21 communications link.

1           38. The method according to claim 37, wherein the  
2 first communications link is established through one of  
3 a plurality of available access points contained within  
4 the payload subnetwork of the first communications  
5 network.

1           39. The method according to claim 37, wherein the  
2 second communications link is established through one of  
3 a plurality of available access points contained within  
4 the signaling subnetwork of the first communications  
5 network.

1           40. The method according to claim 37, wherein the  
2 third communications link is established through one of

3 a plurality of available access points contained within  
4 the second communications network.

1 41. The method according to claim 37, wherein the  
2 step of coordinating the transfer of information between  
3 the first communications network and the second  
4 communications network includes initiating at least one  
5 of the tasks of communications session setup,  
6 communications session tear down, bridging of two  
7 communications requests or routing of a communications  
8 to a communications access point in one of the first  
9 communications network or the second communications  
10 network.

1 42. The method according to claim 37, further  
2 comprising the step of coordinating operations,  
3 administration, maintenance and provisioning functions.

1 43. The method according to claim 37, wherein the  
2 step of coordinating the transfer of information between  
3 the first communications network and the second  
4 communications network includes use of a database  
5 containing communications contact information for a  
6 plurality of users.

1 44. The method according to claim 43, wherein the  
2 database further contains a set of user profiles  
3 including a user's preferred communications mode for  
4 having communications contact established with another.

1 45. The method according to claim 37, further  
2 comprising the step of processing payload information  
3 using signal processing techniques.

1 46. The method according to claim 37, wherein the  
2 step of coordinating the transfer of information between

3 the first communications network and the second  
4 communications network includes the steps of:

5 a. determining a desired characteristic  
6 associated with a requested communication;

7 b. determining traffic conditions for each  
8 of the first communications network and the second  
9 communications network; and

10 c. determining from the traffic conditions  
11 and from the desired characteristic associated with the  
12 requested communication whether to route the  
13 communication to the first communications network or to  
14 the second communications network.

1 47. The method according to claim 46, wherein the  
2 desired characteristic associated with a requested  
3 communications includes at least one of a desired  
4 quality of service for the communication, a time during  
5 which the communication is to be routed, a cost of  
6 routing the communication, or a user's preferred  
7 communications mode for having communications contact  
8 established with another.

1 48. The method according to claim 46, wherein the  
2 step of coordinating the transfer of information between  
3 the first communications network and the second  
4 communications network further includes the steps of:

5 e. selecting an access point of the  
6 determined network to which the communication is to be  
7 routed; and

8 f. initiating the routing of the  
9 communication to the selected access point for the  
10 determined network.

1 49. The method according to claim 37, wherein the  
2 step of coordinating the transfer of information between  
3 the first communications network and the second

GOLDMAN 2-37-1-3

4 communications network includes at least one of the  
5 steps of:

- 6 a. initiating a communications contact in  
7 response to a user clicking a hypertext link;
- 8 b. sending a message to a user requesting a  
9 return communications contact;
- 10 c. scheduling a time to initiate a  
11 communications contact between two users;
- 12 d. initiating a sequence of communications  
13 contacts until the party to be contacted is reached; and
- 14 e. directing a communications contact  
15 addressed to a user to a mailbox.

1 50. The method according to claim 37, wherein the  
2 step of coordinating the transfer of information between  
3 the first communications network and the second  
4 communications network includes the step of routing a  
5 communication based upon at least one of a desired  
6 quality of service for the communication, a time during  
7 which the communication is to be routed, a cost of  
8 routing the communication, or a user's preferred  
9 communications mode for having communications contact  
10 established with another.

1 51. The method according to claim 37, wherein the  
2 step of coordinating the transfer of information between  
3 the first communications network and the second  
4 communications network includes the step of bridging a  
5 communications session between two users such that  
6 information is transferred between the users over each  
7 of the first communications network and the second  
8 communications network.

1 52. The method according to claim 37, further  
2 comprising the step of coordinating multimedia-enhanced  
3 voice communications.

1           54. The method according to claim 53, wherein the  
2 step of coordinating multimedia-enhanced voice  
3 communications further includes directing the  
4 information other than voice information received over  
5 the second communications network to a multimedia  
6 mailbox.

1        56. The method according to claim 55, wherein the  
2        step of universal messaging further includes converting  
3        the content of messages from one format to another.

1           58. The method according to claim 55, wherein the  
2 step of universal messaging further includes initiating  
3 a return message in response to a user clicking a  
4 hypertext link.

- 45 -

4           a.     retrieving at least one of a stored  
5 e-mail message, a stored voice mail message, or a stored  
6 facsimile message, wherein the stored e-mail message,  
7 the stored voice mail message, and the stored facsimile  
8 message may be stored in different sites;  
9           b.     scheduling of delivery and storage of  
10 requested multimedia information;  
11           c.     storing a message;  
12           d.     printing a message; and  
13           e.     forwarding a message.

1        61. The method according to claim 37, wherein the  
2 step of coordinating the transfer of information between  
3 the first communications network and the second  
4 communications network includes the step of retrieving  
5 information from a Web-based server accessible over the  
6 second communications network using a telephone linked  
7 to the method through the first communications network.

1        63. The method according to claim 61, wherein the  
2        information retrieved from a Web-based server is  
3        converted from one format to another.



1        64. A method of bridging a first communications  
2 network having a payload subnetwork and a signaling  
3 subnetwork with a second communications network that is  
4 packet-switched, comprising the steps of:

5            a. establishing a first plurality of  
6 communications links to the payload subnetwork of the  
7 first communications network for communicating payload  
8 information;

9            b. establishing a second plurality of  
10 communications links to the signaling subnetwork of the  
11 first communications network for communicating signaling  
12 information in accordance with a signaling protocol  
13 associated with the signaling subnetwork;

14           c. establishing a third plurality of  
15 communications links to the second communications  
16 network for communicating information in accordance with  
17 a communications protocol associated with the second  
18 communications network; and

19           d. coordinating the transfer of information  
20 between the first communications network and the second  
21 communications network using one of the first plurality  
22 of communications links, one of the second plurality of  
23 communications links and one of the third plurality of  
24 communications links.

1        65. The method according to claim 64, wherein at  
2 least one of the first plurality of communications links  
3 is established through one of a plurality of available  
4 access points contained within the payload subnetwork of  
5 the first communications network.

1        66. The method according to claim 64, wherein at  
2 least one of the second plurality of communications  
3 links is established through one of a plurality of  
4 available access points contained within the signaling  
5 subnetwork of the first communications network.

GOLDMAN 2-37-1-3

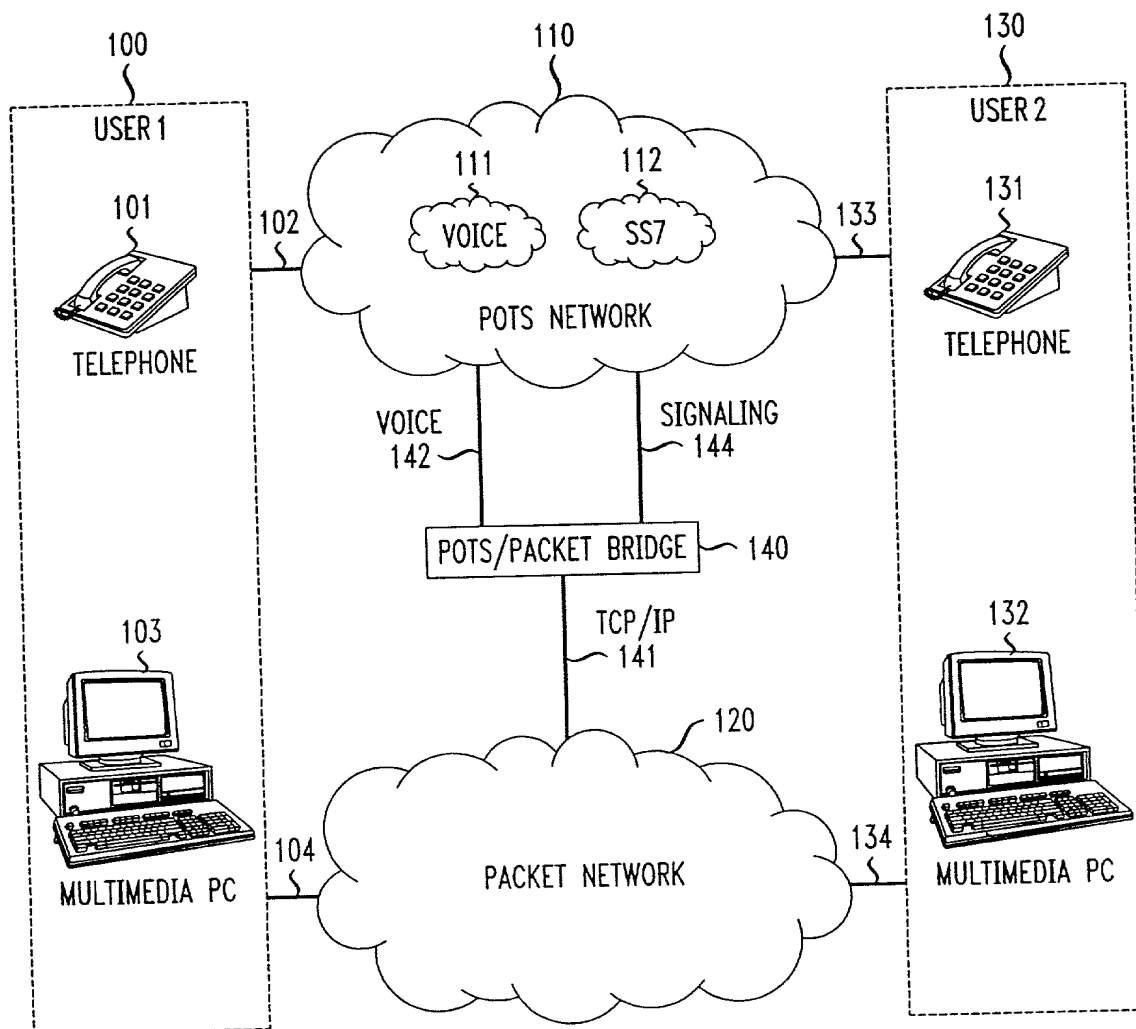
1        67. The method according to claim 64, wherein at  
2 least one of the third plurality of communications links  
3 is established through one of a plurality of available  
4 access points contained within the second communications  
5 network.

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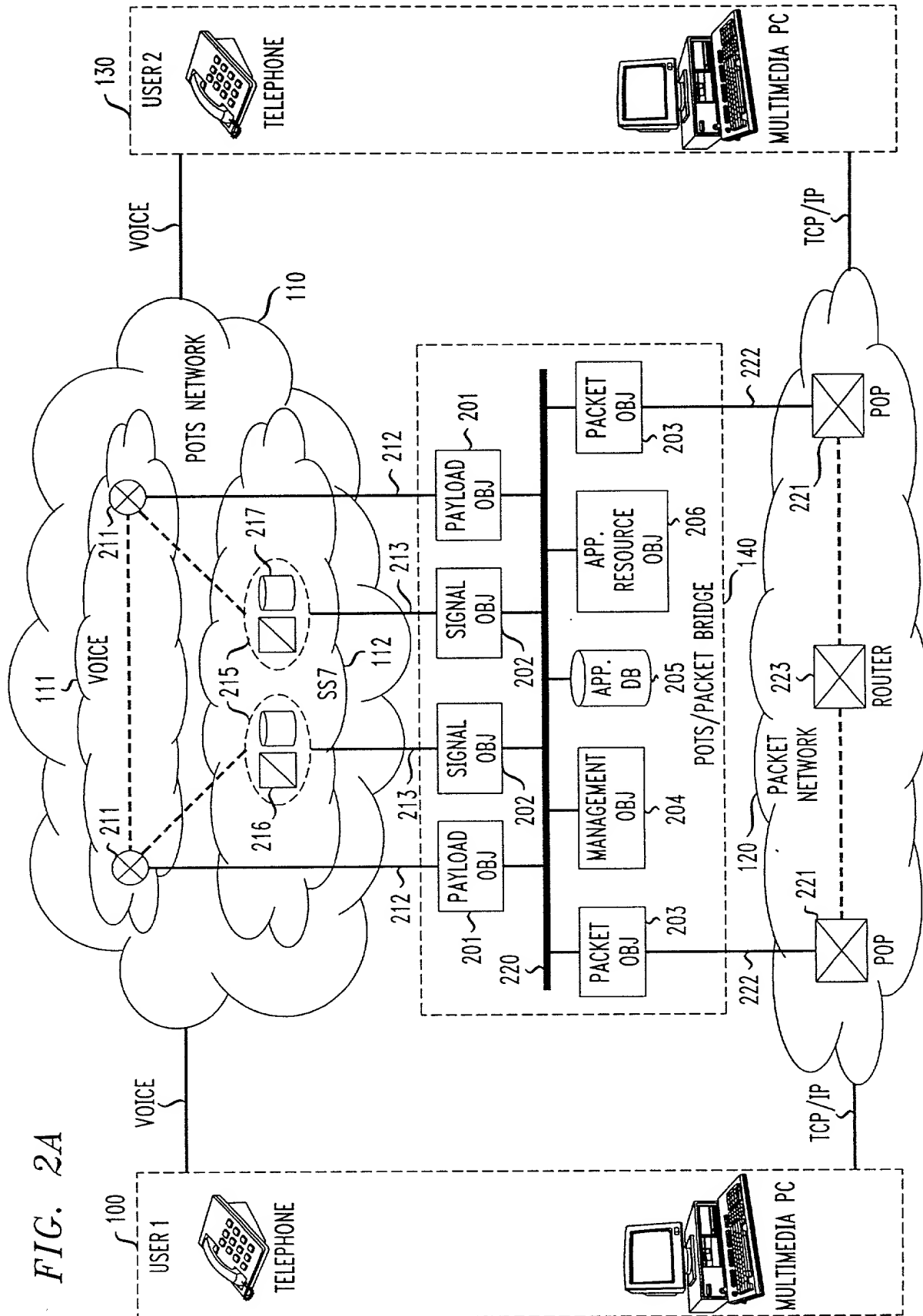


1/4

FIG. 1

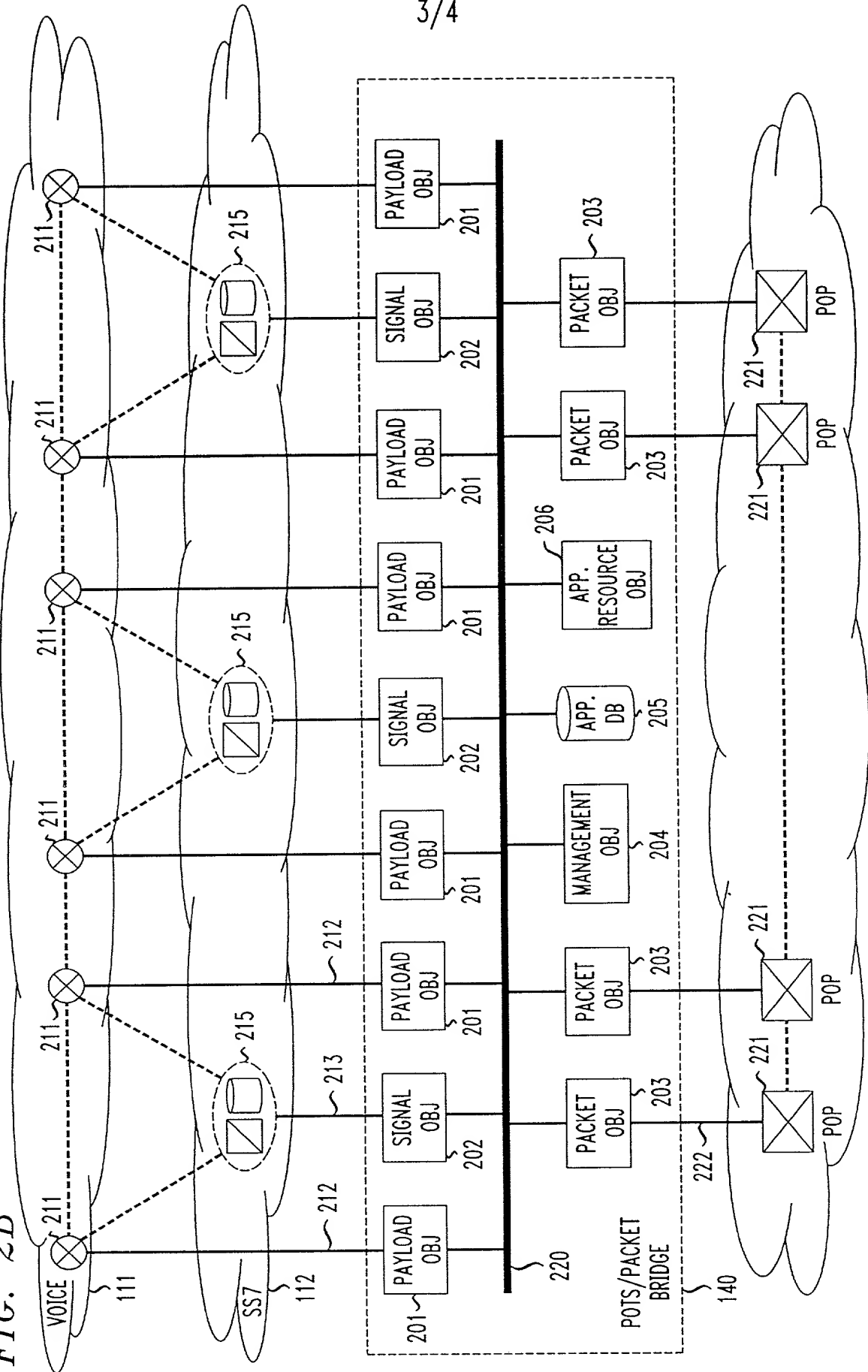


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FIG. 2B



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FIG. 3A

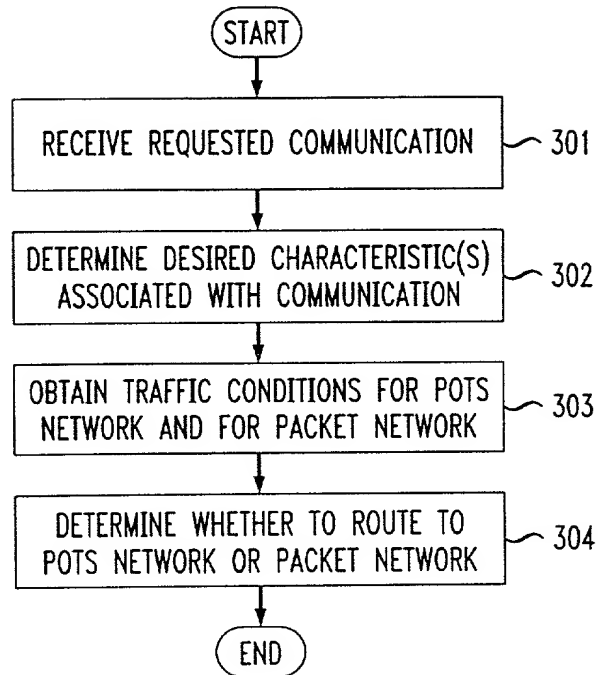
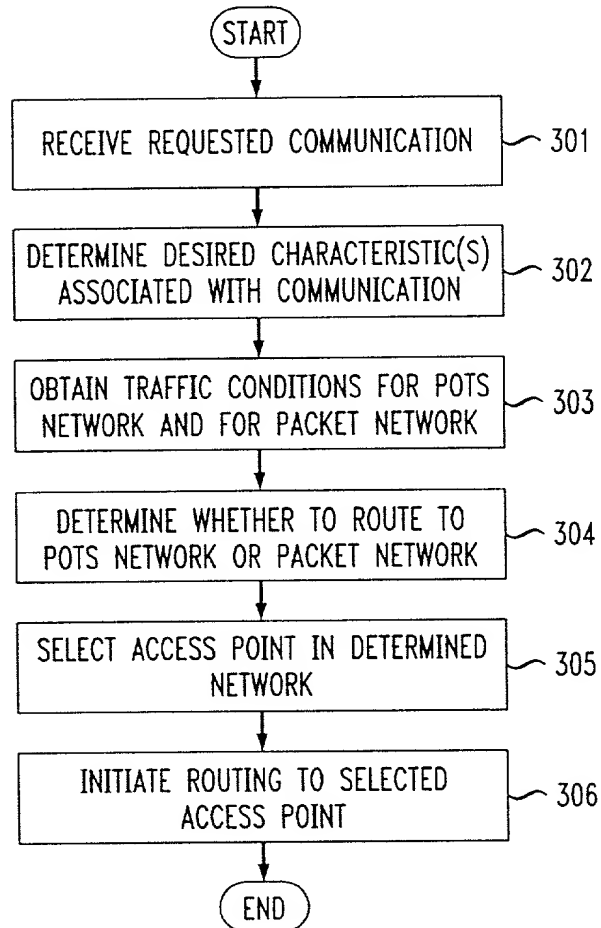


FIG. 3B



This copy of the Declaration + Power  
of Attorney is intended for the  
attached 37 C.F.R. §1.53(b) Continuing  
Application submitted herewith.  
Inventors: Goldman et al.

J. Goldman 2-37-1-3

Docket No.: 26851/5666 IN THE UNITED STATES  
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Declaration and Power of Attorney

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my  
name.

I believe I am an original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is  
claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled POTS/Packet Bridge  
the specification of which is attached hereto.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above  
identified specification, including the claims, as amended by an amendment, if any,  
specifically referred to in this oath or declaration.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me which is material to  
patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, 119 of  
any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also  
identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing  
date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

None

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, 120 of any United  
States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims  
of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner  
provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, 112, I acknowledge the  
duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in  
Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 1.56 which became available between the filing  
date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this  
application:

None

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and  
that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that  
these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like  
so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18  
of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the  
validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) with full power of substitution and  
revocation, to prosecute said application, to make alterations and amendments therein, to  
receive the patent, and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office  
connected therewith:

09640797-081800



J. Goldman 2-37-1-3

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**IN THE UNITED STATES  
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**PATENT APPLICATION**

Joel Goldman  
Lawrence Richard Rabiner  
Dennis Matthew Romain  
Patrick Michael Velardo, Jr.

**Docket No.** 111796

**Serial No.** 08/946965      **Group Art Unit** 2731

**Filed** October 8, 1997      **Allowed** May 19, 2000

**Examiner**

**Title** POTS/Packet Bridge

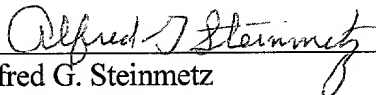
**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20231**

**SIR:**

**ASSOCIATE POWER OF ATTORNEY**

Please recognize Brian S. Mudge (Reg. No. 40738), Robert L. Hails, Jr. (Reg. No. 39702), Stuart D. Smolen (Reg. No. 42161), Gary S. Morris (Reg. No. 40735), David R. Schaffer (Reg. No. 43089) of Kenyon & Kenyon as associate attorneys in the above-mentioned application, with full power to prosecute said application, to make alterations and amendments therein, and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Please direct all written correspondence in this application to Mr. S. H. Dworetsky, AT&T Corp., P. O. Box 4110, Middletown, New Jersey 07748. Please direct all telephone calls in this application to Alfred G. Steinmetz at 973-360-8113.

  
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